NEW YORK HERALD.

JAMES GORDON BENNETT. EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR

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copy, or \$3 per annum, the European Edition seery Wednesdow at six cents percopy; \$4 per annum to any part of Great livitation or \$6 12 to any part of the Continent, both to include postage; the California Edition on the 1st, 11th and 21st of each month, at a artionia Latino, or \$2.75 per duamm.
THE FAMILY DERALD, on Welnesday, at four cents per

VOLUNTARY CORRESPONDENCE, containing impact and AGES SENT US
NO NOTICE taken of ananymous correspondence. We do not
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AMUSEMENTS THIS EVENING.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC, Irving place.-PROF. HERRMANN WINTER GARDEN, Bloadway .- Acreess By Daylight-WALLACK'S THEATRE, No. 844 Broadway.-THE NEW

LAURA KEENE'S THEATRE, Broadway. - SEVEN SONS. NEW BOWERY THEATRE, Dowery .- EVA-ROBERT MA-BARNUM'S AMERICAN MUSEUM, Broadway .- Day

POTANUS, SEA LION, AND OTHER CURIOSITIES. BRYANTS' MINSTRELS, Mechanics' Hall, 472 Broad way.—Songs, Dances, Burgesques, &c.—Down in Oa MELODEON CONCERT HALL, No. 539 Broadway.-

CANTERBURY MUSIC HALL, 585 Broadway. -Song. GAIETIES CONCERT ROOM, 616 Broadway. - DRAWING ROOM ENTERTAINMENTS BALLETS, PANTONIMES, FARCES, &C.

AMERICAN MUSIC HALL, 444 Broadway. -Songs, BAL-CRYSTAL PALACE CONCERT HALL. No. 45 Bowery.

METROPOLITAN CONCERT HALL, 600 Broadway-

New York, Saturday, October 5, 1861.

THE SITUATION.

Our news from Washington confirms the state ment made in our columns on Thursday and reiterated yesterday, that General Fremont has been virtually superseded in the command of the Department of the West, in which he is to be succeeded by General Wool. The latter officer arrived in Washington yesterday, en route for the West, and was in close consultation with the President and General Camerou nearly all day. General Mansfield has gone to Fortress Monroe, as the successor of General Wool, and is now in full command there. The decision which the Cabinet came to on Wednesday to remove General Fremont frem command, and order him for court martial, upon charges preferred by Colonel F. P. Blair, appears to have been modified on the following day in consideration of the critical state of affairs in Missouri; and It was deemed advisable not to press the matter for the present, but to desputch Gen. Wool to Missouri to oversee the condition of things there, and, if necessary, to order the re; noval of General Fre-

mont from the command of the army. An officer of Colonel Stewa, t's regiment, who was captured and brought to the Union lines yesterday, states that General Bean tegard, Johnston and Gustavus W. Smith were at Fairfax Court House the day before, and had a grand review of the rebel troops.

Everything was quiet along the lines of the Potomac.

The army in Western Virginia still continues t

be engaged in skirmishes with the enemy. The authorities at Washington received information vesterday that Gen. Reynolds had made a reconnoissance in force from his position at Cheat Mountain and met the rebels under General Lec. that he scattered them and drove them from the ground, with a very small loss on our side, but it enemy.

There seems to be very little doubt that the s ebels, under General Price, have abandoned Lexington and gone southwards, as we stated yesterdiay. Major Baker, of the Home Guard, who was a prisoner there and escaped, confirms the report. He says that the whole force left on Monday aftermoon, and that General Sturgis, who was approaching on the opposite side of the river, actually shellet their rear guard, wounding several of them. It was thought that Price intended to march on Ge orgetown, but on the intelligence that General Sie gel was advancing to meet him in that direction, he turned westward towards Independence.

The screw steamer Bermuda has within a few days made a successful run from Liverpool to Savannah. She cleared for a port in the West Indie a and had a cargo of blankets and other thing for the rebel army. Before she 1 it Liverpool she had been purchased by the bogus confederacy of the Southern States. The success of the rebels in this instance may encourage them to attempt a similar enterprise again, and we should not feel at all surprised if we soon heard of the Bermuda annoying our commerce under the privateering name of General Beauregard, and that the rebels would have half a dozen pirates of the same class at sea. Therefore let Savannah be well watched by the blockading squadron.

THE NEWS. The steamship Northern Light arrived at this port yesterday from Aspinwall, with nearly a million dollars in treasure from California, and news from Central America, New Granada and the South Pacific States.

The seizure of San Domingo by Spain was caus ing some excitement in the South American States. and was the subject of a debate in the extra session of the Chilean Congress, which assembled on the 3d ult. The new President of Chile had been sworn in, and political affairs in that republic were quiet. In Peru the dislike to President Castilla appears to he on the increase. To had banished General chenique under very aggravating circumstances. o id was again threatening Ecuador and Bolivia.

The successes of General Arboleda in New Gra na la have been confirmed, and the authority of federal government re-established over a part t all of the State of Cauca. Judge Barton, the United States Minister to Bogota, had arrived. State Legislature of Panama had not decided what course it should pursue in regard to the tion or repudiation of Mosquera's governand the Governor had refused to recognise and exequator granted by Mosquera to the United Stoles Consul at Panama. We learn from our Bo gote correspondent that an emerald has been found in the mines of Muco weighing over two and a half pounds, the largest in the world. It is entirely

There is nothing of importance from Central | What a pity.

America. The late United States Consul to Costa

Rica came home in the Northern Light. The privateer steamer Sumter left Surinam or the 5th ult. for Brazil. Some short distance from Surinam she met a vessel laden with coal, took 150 tons from her, and continued on her way. The Powhatan was in pursuit.

From our European files by the Bohemian, dated on the 20th of September, we publish to-day some interesting extracts relative to the inauguration of the great cotton want crisis in England, the ign coalition against Mexico and the feeling of the English journals towards the Union, with additional particulars concerning the late disaster to the steamship Great Eastern.

A meeting of about forty citizens of Orange and Sullivan counties took place last evening at the Everett House. They met for the purpose of making arrangements to present the regiment which these counties are sending to the war, and which is named the Tenth Legion, a stand of colors. The Committee on Colors and Music reported that the expense would be some \$300, and a subscription to that amount was immediately raised, and a committee of arrangements ap

pointed. In our notice of Missouri Congressmen we stated that Hon. John S. Phelps, the representative of the Sixth district, was inactive in the present war. Our attention has been called to the fact that Mr. Phelps has raised two regiments of Home Guards in the southwestern part of the State, and that he is now using his best endeavors to promote the success of the Union cause in his section.

The Nashville (Tennessee) American of the 20th ult., has a glowing account in one column of the occupation of Muldraugh's Hill, in Kentucky, by the rebel General Buckner, and in another column it says that despatches have been received an nouncing that the "enemy" occupied the Hill in advance of General Buckner, and it thinks the last account is the most entitled to credit.

A sale of slaves recently took place at the Brokers' Exchange in Charleston, S. C. We copy the report, with the price that each brought, and add the prices which they would have sold for one vear ago:-

Male, 56 years......\$315 Female, 45 years. Female, 34 years. Family of six, each The family consisted of a woman, twenty-eight years old, and her five children.

G. W. Smith, late Commissioner of Streets this city, having been appointed a Major General in the Southern army, has been assigned the command of that portion of the forces which was under the charge of General Joseph E. Johnston, who has been promoted to the command of both divisions-Smith's and Beauregard's.

The Richmond Dispatch says "of all the mean ignoble, plebeian, coarse, vulgar, low minded ungenerous, dishonorable, grovelling, abject, vile, contemptible, despicable, dirty productions, morally and physically, the Louisville Journal bears of The Dispatch was once quite a re the palm.' spectable little penny sheet, but secessionism has turned it sour.

The Southern papers continue their complaints against the shinplaster currency, and the Richmond Dispatch says if prompt measures are not imm diately taken to suppress the circulation of such illegal issues the whole South will be flooded with them, as every individual who chooses will force his worthless due bills on the community. Matters are evidently getting worse in Secessia.

General Henry A. Wise is by this time in Richmond. He was to report to the rebel War Department in person.

J. Knox Walker, of Tennessee, who was the private secretary of President Polk, is dead. He was Colonel of the Second regiment of Tennessee. His disease was congestion of the brain.

The citizens of Westmoreland county, Virginia have invited John C. Breekinridge to make his home among them. They promise that he shall there be properly appreciated and cherished. The work of mounting guns on the fordifications around Cincinnati has commenced. One twenty-

four pounder and two thirty-two pounders were put in position on the 1st inst. on Price's Hill. Henry C. Lay, missionary bishop of the Protest ant Eniscopal church in Arkansas, has cut him self loose from all connection with the church in the North. He intimates that he is now in another country, and that the presiding bishop of the

United States cannot exercise any control over the bogus confederacy. The Boston Advertiser and the Boston Journal, the two leading republican papers of Massachusetts, oppose the abolition aleas of Senator Sum

The buildings of the Taunton (Mass.) Oilcloth ompany were destroyed by fire on the 1st iest. Loss \$12.000.

The printers in Richmond, Va., in consequence of the high prices of every article of consump tion, have raised their prices from thirty to thirty

five cents. Nineteen thousand deflars' worth of old postage stamps were consigned to the flames in Cincinnat on the 1st inst.

We are indebted to Wm. J. Way-a private in Company I, Thirty-second regiment, New York State Volunteers-for a copy of the Richmond Dispatch of September 23, which he found a Munson's Hill after the flight of the rebels.

John R. Dickinson, brother of Hon. Daniel ! Dickinson, who was removed from the position of Deputy Naval Officer by Mr. Dennison, was yes terday reinstated.

The wills of David Brown and Anna Charleton

have been admitted to probate.

The ship Missouri and schooner Sunny South both owned in New Orleans, have been seized by Surveyor Andrews, under the Confiscation act. The cotton market was quiet yesterday, while prices continued to rule with unabated steadiness. Sales were confined to 200 a 300 bales, on the basis of 21%c. for niddling uplands. Flour was in fair demand, in good part for export, while prices in the main were without change of moment. Wheat was in good export demand chiefly for France, while sales were active. Prices for fair to good shipping qualities were 1c. a 2c. per bushel higher Corn was firm and in good request for the Eastward and for export, while prices were unchanged. Pork was in fair demand, with sales of mess at \$14 62% a \$14 75, with small lots, full weight barrels, reported at \$15, and prime at 29 75 a \$10. Sugars were firm, with sales of 1.60 hhds, and 220 boxes at full prices. Coffee was quiet and firm. Freights were active to the Continent, but sinck for the English ports. The large movement in spices notice yesterday exceeded 100,000 lbs.—nutmegs at 47½c. a 60c. now held at 55c. Some 30,000 lbs. pepper were reported sold yesterday on private terms.

Mr. BUCHANAN OUT FOR THE WAR .-- Our read ers will find in another part of this paper a very patriotic letter from ex-President Buchanan in favor of the vigorous prosecution of the war upon the Union platform of the present administration. "Better late than never;" but still "Old Buck" comes in a day after the fair. Had he adopted in season the views laid down in this letter of his; had he stopped the erection of those hostile batteries around Fort Sumter, for example, this great Southern rebellion might have been extinguished in the very kindlings. But he waited, and hesitated, and temporized, and wept and groaned, and looked on unresistingly, until his own administration was overwhelmed by his Cabinet traitors, and the most fearful dangers menaced the inauguration of his successor. But Mr. Buchanan at last clearly understands the subject; for in this brief letter he covers the whole ground much better than in all his long official messages put together. While in office he seemed to be too old to be useful-now he appears too young to be idle

General Fremont's Position-Military Changes in the West.

The Herald of Thursday morning last, contained the exclusive intelligence that Major General Fremont, on charges made by Colonel Blair, had been ordered to report himself at Washington, for trial by court martial; that General Wool had been appointed to supersede him in command of the Department of the West; while General Mansfield had been directed to assume the position thus left vacant, at Fortress Monroe. It was also stated that the latter officer had left the national capital for his post, and that it was understood that General Wool was already on his way West. No other paper besides the HERALD gave any part of this important news, and the usual nervous excitement prevailed among our contemporaries at the deficiency caused by their lack of enterprise, and inability, under the pressure of incapacity and continually decreasing incomes and circulation, to compete with us in laving facts, at the earliest possible notice, before the public. They attempted to show, therefore, that there was no confidence to be placed in our telegraphic despatch, and that, in imitation of a large portion of their own despatches and correspondence, we had admitted borus information into our columns. The truth however, is, that our Washington agent did perfectly right in sending us the news as he did, and that the facts of the case warranted him in making every single assertion which we published. Since the defeat, at Lexington, of the gallant

Mulligan, an irresistible cry has gone forth from all parts of the loyal States, that an end should be put to the series of blunders that have impaired the success of the federal arms in Missouri; charges of the most grave and serious character have been made against General Fremont: credence has been given not only here, but also at Washington to the complaints alleged to have been laid before the administration; and, on Wednesday afternoon last, a Cabinet meeting was held in relation to the subject. At that meeting, Western military matters were warmly discussed in all their bearings, and precisely the programme was at length agreed on, which was telegraphed that evening, by our correspondent. This was rendered manifest, the next day, by the replies sent from Washington to the inquiries of our evening journals, and of the Associated Press. and by the attempts made to verify or contradict our statements. The answer sent over the wires on Thursday, and contained in the afternoon journals of that day, were to the effect that General Mansfield had been ordered to replace General Wool: but that the notice concerning Fremont was premature, the Cabinet being still in session. Later, it transpired that the first decision which had been considered settled on Wednesday night, was modified upon a further consideration of the situation of affairs in Missouri, and that it had been thought better not to remove General Fremont entirely, but simply to send off General Wool to supervise military matters in the Department of the West. The despatch of Secretary Seward, which we publish in this morning's HERALD, explains this. by saying that General Fremont will not be called from the field and has not been court martialed." Sober second thought seems to have determined the President to render matters secure in the West by the presence of Wool, whose sagacity and energy are reliable. but not to imperil them by a change at a criti-

cal moment. It is the duty of government to correspond fully to the requirement of the people, that no more fatal errors shall be committed in the management of military matters in the West. One or two disasters similar to those which have cost. Lyon his life, and Mulligan an army, would lose Missouri to the Union, and cast a gloom over the entire North. We have no doubt that the Cabinet has deemed the reasons excellent which have decided it not to supersede Major General Fremont altogether, for the present, and to modify slightly the decision, arrived at on Wednesday evening, and published exclusively, on Thursday, in this paper. Nay more, the presence of General Wool, will in spire confidence that the calamities of the last few weeks, in Missouri, will be repaired, and that victory will perch upon our drooping banners. The reinforcements that have been forwarded to the West, will, we trust, hasten this auspicious result, and Major General Wool, who was in Washington, in close communication with the Cabinet, yesterday, has received his last specific instructions, which include the final removal of Fremout, so soon as such a measure shall become indispensable. In all this sad affair, the energy, moderation, and courtesy of the President shine forth conspicuously, and, whatever the issue may be, no party will, we presume, be rash enough to impugn either the wisdom, temperance or patriotism of his conduct.

THE HON. MASSA GREELEY WAXING HOT IN His Wrath.-The Hon. Massa Greeley, in a lengthy rigmarole in yesterday's Tribune, betrays himself as a philosopher in a towering passion, scolding away at the HERALD with the will and the venom of an angry fishwoman.

It would appear that we have sorely offended Greeley in urging upon the government the suspension of the disorganizing abolition heresies of the Tribune, with other journals of the same rabid anti-slavery school, whose main idea is not a war for the restoration of the Union, but a bloody crusade for the liberation of "Uncle Tom" and his family. Hence our amiable white-coated philosopher's onslaught upon the HERALD, including a rehash of all his absurd fabrications in reference to the excited crowd around the HERALD office on the 16th of April. We have shown heretofore the utter groundlessness of these silly fabrications. It would be a waste of time to give them any further special attention; and so of the string of extracts produced from our columns to show the alleged secession proclivities of this journal. Some months ago the boldest Northern pleadings in favor of secession were from the Tribune, and it was shrewdly suspected at the time that Greeley in this matter represented an active faction of the republican camp who were in favor of cutting off our rebellious States, in order to get rid of slavery and the Southern democratic balance of power in our political elections for all time to come.

But while particularizing so many little circumstances which never occurred, in connection with the crowd in front of the HERALD office on the 16th of April, the Hon. Massa Greeley forgets a very interesting little matter resulting from the popular excitement in our city caused by the disaster to our army at Bull run. With the news from Washington that General Scott, against his judgment, had been

publican faction, the public indignation of this city was directed at the Hon. Massa Greeley and the Tribune office. Was Greeley fright ened? Let his deplorable confe sion of guilty and his absolute surrender of 'be right of criticism in reference to the conduct of this war, be our answer. But this is not all. With the dreadful popular reaction here against the chief crier of that disastrons warwhoop of "Onward to Richmond," so fearful were our neighbors of the Tribune office of a visitation of mob law, that a special messenger from that office called at this establishment to ask our magnanimous forbearance in behalf of the Tribune. In forgetting the favor thus conferred, the ungrateful Massa Greelev will see that he justifies us in publicly bringing forward this little fact to his recollection. His ingratitude richly deserves this exposure, which otherwise would not be made.

But we are not so shallow as to be deceived by the false trail upon which the Tribune would lead us off. Our offence with Greeley & Co. is not secession, but our continuing prosperity, while the daily Tribune is a losing concern, and because of the disastrous instructions of Greeley as a military chieftain, and because of his mischievous abolition heresics. We have the confidence and liberal support of this community because we advocate the conservative war policy of the President, the only policy whereby the Union can be restored, and because the HERALD has achieved the reputation of being the best newspaper on this continent-This is the trouble which so sorely chafes our Tribune philosophers. We cannot help it; nor can we very well resist the temptation to poke our slow coach cotemporaries in the ribs, now and then, in contrasting their scanty companies of subscribers and advertisers with our heavy battalions, filling up our books and our columns as the soldiers of General McClellan fill up the hills and valleys around Washington.

The Popular Lonn.

The associated banks have guaranteed the second instalment of the popular loan, and have in effect taken the whole one hundred and fifty millions of dollars off the hands of the government. The Secretary of the Treasury has every reason to be satisfied with the prompt negotiation of his Treasury notes. Never was a financial operation more easy or attended with less trouble and annoyance. The first instalment taken, the taking of the second and third follows almost as a matter of course, and vithout very much doubt or excitement. In the perfect facility with which this immense sum of fifty millions of dollars has been negotlated by the government there is, perhaps, little to be wondered at; but we must not forget either the time or the circumstances attending the negotiation of the first fifty millions, by which the instalment just taken was really maranteed. The loan was asked just after the battle of

Bull run had demoralized the army, shocked the country, and seriously affected the money market. Almost the very first indication of the indaunted energy of the North was the action f the associated banks in regard to the popuar loan. At that time the very shrewdest of English capitalists would hardly have invested dollar in this issue of Treasury notes, and the leading English journals were warning the inexperienced and anwary to have nothing to do rith the securities of our bankrupt government. Thus our loan seemed shut out from the isual market of Europe, and there was nothing for us to do but to withdraw it altogether or ake it ourselves. The question was one less of financial tact than of patriotism, and the ssociated banks answered it satisfactorily and without hesitation. The people only required an opportunity to display their patriotic devotion to the Union and their entire faith in its permanence. The government furnished them with this opportunity, and the very first day that the people had a chance to invest in these 7-30 Treasury notes the loan was declared "popular" by acclamation. It is not a remarkable thing now that the banks should guarantee this second instalment, nor that the people should wish to invest in so excellent and remunerative a security, nor that the English capitalists should withdraw their opposition to the loan and display a great desire to buy into it. The remarkable thing is that the first instalment should have been thus guaranteed, and that the people should have been so eager to invest in it, at the time when the case seemed to most people to stand. Patriotism versus Prudence. The loan was an experiment-and many thought a hazardous one-then. It is an assured success now, and must take its place upon record as one of the most remarkable instances of national financiering and of the confidence of the people in the perpetuity of their government in the face of disaster and disgrace.

Secretary Chase may well congratulate himself upon the aspect of the financial borizon just now. The banks have pledged the government all the money it can reasonably need. Wall street is confident and assured, and if the market is not brovant, it is at least cordially steady and reliable. All over the country the people are coming forward with the sinews of war, and there is a general contentment and quiet, but hopeful, expectation, which is the ho menosthe "colden mean"-between undue enthusiasm and undue depression, and which is the very best frame of mind that the people could possibly have, in view of whatever, for good or ill, the future may have in store for us. We trust, however, that these hopeful anticipations will not be disappointed. Such victories as that at Hatteras, at Pensacola and at Munson's Hill increase but do not gratify these expectations. Such defeats as that at Lexington do not entirely disappoint them. What the people await is a decisive action; and we trust they will not have to wait much longer. They have supplied the government with money; they have done their part of the work nobly and thoroughly. Now let our generals and our armies do theirs, and the people's loan and the people's arms shall together work out the salvation of the Union

OUT OF DATE.—The confessions and exposures of Weed and Greeley of the briberies and corruptions connected on all sides with the Pennsylvania October election 1856. We have any quantity of rumors and reports that the jobs, and frauds, and tricks of army speculators and contractors now at Washington are as mountains to molehills compared with anything else in our history in the way of corruption. Messrs Weed and Greeley ought to know something of this business, and by way of sant clamor of the "Onward to Richmond" re- enlightened Thuriow Weed.

THE INCOME TAX .- As Congress will be again in Assion before those portions of the late act on this subject go into operation, it may be well to suggest some necessary and proper

amendments. The act cousists of two parts: the one relating to the indirect taxes, in the form of duties on imports from foreign countries, which, by raising to that extent the price of foreign commodities, are indirectly paid by the domestic consumer; the other relating to the direct taxes in the form of assessments on all kinds of real estate over five hundred dollars in value, within the limits of the United States, and on all kinds of income over eight hundred dollars per annum, whether derived from property or "from any other source whatever," if the recipi ent be a resident of the United States, whether at the time actually within its limits or not.

The real estate or land tax is fixed at the gross sum of twenty millions, apportioned among the States according to their respective population, and not according to property or income; so that a house or farm in one State may be charged with two hundred dollars while a similar house or farm in another State pays only fifty-or, in other words, only onefourth of the per centage of the former-a seem ingly very unjust inequality, resulting, however, not from any oversight of Congress, but from an express injunction of the constitution which at the same time provided what was supposed to be an ample counter-equivalent, in the form of representation. "Representatives." it declares, "and direct taxes shall be apportioned among the several States which may be included within this Union according to their respective numbers." &c.

In the adjustment, however, of the other branch of the direct tax Congress seems to have lost sight, not only of this constitutional injunction, but also of that which declares that "no capitation or other direct tax shall be laid unless in proportion to the census or enumeration hereinbefore directed to be taken."

The income tax, as imposed by the act in question, utterly ignores State lines and State representation. It prescribes no fixed amount to be raised, and, of course, makes no apportionment of such amount "among the States according to their respective numbers." A general income tax of three per cent, it is obvious, makes each State pay according to its wealth, and not according to its votes. However equitable such a law to some may seem to be, it is clearly not constitutional, and its enforcement can only lead to the most ruinous litigation. A cursory reading might lead one to suppose

that the income tax was only one of the means for raising the duly apportioned twenty millions, and not an indefinite additional sum over and above that amount. But a moment's reflection will dispel this error. The aggregate of the incomes to be taxed is an unknown quantity; and a fixed per centage on an unknown quantity must itself be equally unknown. A tax of three per cent may raise twenty millions, or it may raise forty. All that is certain is, that in every case of a small Statesuch as Rhode Island, for instance-with large individual incomes, the burthen imposed will not be in proportion to fixed and known representation, but in proportion to unknown and unascertained revenue—a result, as we have seen, expressly prohibited by the federal constitution. A State Legislature, where its own citizens alone are concerned, may impose such a tax : Congress cannot. The power in the former ease is given : in the latter it is not only not given; it is prohibited. The framers of the federal constitution-unlike the wise men of a later period in some of the States-intended. and expressly provided, that, so far as the national government was concerned, they who laid taxes should pay taxes; that if taxes were to be imposed, as they must be, according to votes, they should be paid also according to votes. It is well that these points should be clearly understood before Congress proceeds again to legislate on the subject of direct taxation which it will undoubtedly be called upon to do as soon as it meets.

MATER FAMILIAS IN TOWN AGAIN .- New York is, socially, rapidly resuming its normal condition. Families that have been spending the summer in quiet towns and villages throughout the country are returning to their city abodes and many of the fair faces we have so long missed are again visible. Broadway and Fifth avenue are consequently alive with beauty and fashion, and the hotels have less the appearance of deserted halls than they had a month ago. Households are gladdened by the presence of those without whom home is nothing, and the aspect of the social world is correspondingly cheerful.

Mothers and daughters do not come to us, as formerly, fresh from watering place dissipation but from quiet farmhouses and rural hotels and cottages in Vermont, Pennsylvania, New Jersey and such like tranquil and pastoral regions where trout fishing is about the most exciting event of the day. They return to town, for the most part, not after months of extravagant living, but after experiencing the luxury of homely fare and moderate prices This has been forced upon many in consequence of the general depression of business and scarcity of money; but the general result is good, and if the war will only cause our people to continue the practice of wholesome thrift it will not have been without its uses. Extravagant expenditure and love of show had become a vulgar passion with us, owing to the general prosperity of the country, and there was hardly a limit to the extent to which this species of snobbishness was carried. It is to be hoped that when the war is over we shall not lose sight of the salutary lesson we are receiving and relapse into the old style, which has earned for a class the title of "codfish aristocracy," but control our domestic affairs by a higher standard of taste, and in this have the willing support of the ladies.

A CHANGE IN THE REBEL PROGRAMME.-A Richmond correspondent of the New Orleans Crescent, in a letter dated September 13, very broadly intimates that, from prudential reasons, the rebel managers have abandoned their original programme of the conquest of Washington and says:--"It is evident that a change has taken place in the councils of the federal leaders, in regard to the next field of military operations, and it is also evident that the authorities here (at Richmond) are apprised of this change in the tactics of the federalists." Consequently, "large bodies of troops (rebel) are being sent to the Peninsula from Richmond. 5,000 men and 400 mounted men have been ordered to Yorktown." They therefore expect a movement of dragooned into that expedition by the inces- a beginning we call for the "statistics" of the the Union forces from Fortress Monroe, via Yorktown, up the Peninsula to Richmond. In

a very short time, however, the rebel chiefs at-Richmond will probably hear that they have missed a figure in sending their reinforcements to Yorktown.

Sketch of Gustavus W. Smith. Major

General in the Rebel Army.

It is stated that Captain Gustavus W. Smith, late Str. et Commissioner of New York city, and Chairman of the Na tional Democratic General Committee of the city and cour'ty of New York, has been appointed a Major General in the robel army, and assigned to the column lately commu. ded by General Joseph E. Johnston, who has assumed chia command of the columns on the Potomac now command. d by Generals Ecauregard and Smith. Captain Smith is a n.'an of acknowledged ability. He was born near Georgetow. Scott county, in the State of Kentucky, on the first day of January, 1822, and is a cousin of John C. Breckinridge. He was appointed a cadet at West Point in 1838 through the influence of Colo-nel Richard M. Johnson, at that time Vice President of the United States, He graduated with honor in 1842, the United States, He graduated with about in 1822, and was recommended for promotion in the corps of United States Military Engineers. In 1946 he was assigned to duty with the company of engineer sold, ers or "sappers and miners," which company had just heen authorized by act of Congress. The captain was Alexa uniterally der H. Swift, of the corps of Engineers, an officer of great distinction and experience, who had passed two years in the military schools of Europe, acquiring information in regard to practical military engineering, there being no engineer soldiers in the United States previous to that engineer soldiers in the United States previous that time. Captain Swift was taken sick soon after his command orached Mexico, had to return to the United States, and died in New Orleans the day after his arrival there. This left the command of the engineer company in the hands of the senior lieutenant, who continued to exercise it until the close of the war with Mexico. It was in this caponity that Guntavus W. Smith, at their age of twenty-five, won for himself the reputation of being one of the best officers in the American army. He had a peculiar and very important command, embracing, in addition to the company of sappers and miners, and its train, the general engineer train of the army, which was under his exclusive control. The records of Congress in regard to the war with Mexico, now forming a part of the official history of the country, abound in notices of the gallanty and skill of the young commander of the engineer troops. At the slege of Vera Cruz, the battles of Cerro Gordo, Contreras, Cherubusco and Cheputlepec, and at the attack on the San Cosmo Garita, or gates of the city of Mexico, and in the bloody street fighting within the city, the name of G. W. Smith is conspicuously mentioned in the official despatches of General Scott, and by Generals Worth, Twigas, Persifer F. Smith, Harney and Riley, under all of whom his company served at various times. There being but the one engineer company, it was always at the head of the leading division of the army, and as first one and then another of the divisions were in front, the sappers and miners served in turn with the whole army. However, the conduction of the army, and as first one and then another of the divisions wore in front, the sappers and the city of Mexico, General Scott has found to the command of the conduction of the army, and as first one and then another of the division of the army, and as first one and then another of the divisions were in front, the sappers and the city of Mexico. General Scott has the safety in the same of the conducti time. Captain Swift was taken sick soon after his com-mand reached Mexico, had to return to the United States.

consummation of Quitman's project, and assured to Spain the possession of the Queen of the Antillies.

Capta: Smith resided in New Orleans for six or eight mouths after he resigned from the army of the United States, and during this time he is supposed to have had a close and istimate connection with Quitman's projects against Spanish rule in Cuba. However that may be, he was soon after placed in a very responsible and impor-

States, and during this time he is supposed to have had a claimate connection with Quitinar's prejects against Spanish rule in Cuba. However that may be, he was seen after placed in a very responsible and important position under James Guthrie, then the Secretary of the Trensury of the United States.

Captain Smith came to the city of New York in October, 1856, and was engaged in this city as Chief Engineer of the Trenton Iron Company. He held various other important and responsible positions, and was associated in business relations with men of the highest position and standing in this community. In 1868, under the administration of Faniel F. Teenann, he became connected with the city govesnment, and took charge of the Street Department in November of that year. As Street Commissioner of this city he showed himself as competent to discharge the duties of a civil executive and administrative officer, as he had previously done as soldier and engineer. In the exercise of legitimate authority over men, he owes his extraordinary success to a high conse of justice, combined with a rare decision of character. Ordinarily he haddles silken roins of authority over those subordinate to him, but impresses all with a consciousness that there is within him a latent power that it is not entirely safe to arouse by improper resistance to his will. He has many devoted friends in all classes of life, by whom he is admired and beloved. He is respected by even his focs.

by even his fore.

He is now in the company of Johnston and Beauregard, his become friends, and must share their fortunes. It is a sad reflection that he has turned a traiter to his country, and, as a Major General in the rebel army, is using his unquestionable talents to assist in the attempted over-throw of this government and in the dishonor of the flag ander whose graceful folds he won such distinguished

Central Park Concerts.

Another concert will be held in the Central Park this sion a new national natriotic hymn, written and comband. From the copy before us we should judge that the risiters to the Park will not be disappointed in the com position. The music appears grand in style, and words have been set to it for singing as a solo, quartette or chores. Mr. Keller is the author of several war soner and hymns, among which is the one, "Sons of our Union Conquer or Die." The following is the programme for

1—Overture to "Fra Diavolo"...
2—Andante to Polonaise. 5—Charivari Pot Pourri.
6—Aria, "Heaven in the Valley".
7—Grand Selections from "Mose".
8—Austrian Hymn. AN EQUESTRIAN SHASON AT THE BOWERY THEATRE. -- Messes.

Tilton & Ashley have leased the old Bowery theatre renovated it, fitted it up handsomely, and announce its opening for Monday evening next, with a full equestrian and acrobatic troupe, under the name of the Orion Circus and acrobatic troupe, under the name of the Orion Circus Among the stars that are to shed brilliancy on the open ing is the accomplished constrainte, Elia Zoyara, well known to the frequenters of Niblo's Garden. The proprietors intend to confine themselves exclusively to circus performances. The company has been organized by Mr John Tryon, and the entertainments are to be under his upervision and direction.

Me Tasistno's RECITATIONS .- Mr. Tasistro, who was formerly translator in the State Department at Washington, has more recently carned a great reputation by his recitations from memory of the entire of one of Shaks. pere's plays. His performance is not only remarkable, as proving his wonderful powers of memory, but as showing also great histrionic abilities. His success in this line is still the more remarkable masmuch as he has seen recently afflicted with blindness. He is to recite the entire of the "Merchant of Venice evening, at Irving Hall. We bespeak a full attendance.

FINAL EXPERITION OF THE HIPPOPOTANUS.—Barnum's exhibition of the Hippopotamus closes to day. All persons desirous of seeing this wenderful animal should not neglect the opportunity of patronising the Museum this fternoon and evening.

THE IRESH BRIGADE COLONEL MEAGHER'S ORATION AT THE ACADEMY OF MUSIC.—Colonel Thomas F. Meagher, Acting Brigadier of the Irish Brigade now in course of zation, will deliver an oration at the Academy of organization, will deliver an oration at the Academy of Music on Sunday (to-norrow) evening, in aid of this patriotic and gallant band of soldiers who are preparing o emulate the conduct of the gallant Sixty-ninth late campaign, in which Colonel Meagher himself bore so conspicuous and valiant a part, as to entitle him to the admiration and thanks of every carnest soldier and patriotic citizen. The subject of the oration will be 'The Irish Soldier, His History and Present Duty—His Obligations to the American Republic—The National Cause: Its Justice, Sanctily and Grandeur—The Memories of the National Fing, and its Promised Glory—The Triumph of the National Arms Assured—The New World Vindicates Heelf against the Old." From Colonel Lingsher's known eloquence, and the evidences he has furnished of his devotion to the cause of the Union, it is unnecessary to say that the subject will be done ample jestice to and it is to be expected, in consideration of the purpose to which he funds are to be devoted, as well as the attraction which the orator's name always draws around it, that an immense audience will well-offer him on this occasion. conspicuous and valiant a part, as to entitle him to the